# Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE. JAMES S. ATHON, Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD. Of Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS.

Of Clinton County. Which is True!

The telegraph yesterday announced that Secretary Stanton had resigned. To-day, with equal positiveness, it states he has not resigned. Which report is true? The telegraph under Government supervision is a very unreliable channel of intelligence. Better take off the embargo and let light into the operations of the Government.

Whither are we Drifting!

Only last July the House of Representatives by an almost unanimous vote, "banishing all feeling of passion and resentment," declared "that this war should not be waged in a spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institution of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired." Upon this issue and for these objects over seven hundred thousand men voluntarily rallied to the support of the Government. As Mr. DUNN, a Republican member of Congress from this State, stated in his place, such an army could not have been raised if it had been avowed that emancipation was the object of the war, or purposes different from those stated in the resolution we have quoted. No one, however, can be so blind as not to see that a powarful effort is being made to change the character of the contest, or the objects to be accomplished in its prosecution. With a large portion of the Republicans the spirit of conquest animates them and the subjugation of the rebel States is not only a cherished but avowed purpose. The proposition to overthrow those States and heid and govern them as conquered provinces is boldly announced and advocated. The initiatory step for interfering with the institutions of the States has been taken. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbin is hailed by the Revolutionists as the beginning of the end-the inauguration of the policy of forcible emancipation wherever slavery exists. A committee has been raised in the House to inquire in what way, by what agencies this result can be best accomplished. And a leading Republican paper has put the prediction on record that in less than twelve months the President will issue an edict of general emancipation as a "military necessity." If that event should occur such will be the pretext to justify it-but it will only be the apology to give practical effect to the ulterior policy entertained by those now in power. How can it be otherwise when the representative of the Republican party, President LINCOLN says that "the perpetuation of slavery is in compatible with the harmonious existence of the Union?' Read his emancipation message, and that approving the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia in the light of that declaration, and can any other conclusion be formed than that slavery must terminate by the voluntary action of the States where it exists, or else by the direct, forcible interposition of the General Government? Is this the way "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Consti-

We are rapidly drifting towards a revolution of the Government-in fact, we may better say that we are in the midst of a revolution. The issue whether we shall defend and maintain the Constitution in the spirit and for the purposes it was framed, and restore the Union as it was, or permit the revolution to go on, and overturn and destroy both, is right upon us, and it must be decided quickly. The revolutionists have the direction of the Government, and will use the power in their hands for the accomplishment of their emancipation schemes, unless the people promptly interpose and crush them, and restrict the prosecution of the war to the objects to which the country is solemnly pledged.

tution, and to preserve the Union with all the

dignity, equality and rights of the several States

unimpaired?" Can the rebel States be restored

to the Union by such a policy?

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE SAYS one of the rebel officers among the "Number Ten" prisoners with whom he conversed at Cairo informed him that there was not a single slave owner in other regiments, for what purpose is unknown, as sugar planters are feeding their molasses to their his whole regiment

#### Our Army Correspondence .- From Caire.

CAIRO, April 16. J. J. BINGHAM, Esq., - Dear Sir-A dispatch was received yesterday morning from General Halleck stating that the sick and wounded had all left Pittsburg Landing and, positively forbidding the shipping of any more surgeons, nurses, or civilians of any kind to that point. Under this order about one hundred persons who had passes to visit the seat of war were put ashore from the steamer Pattern and returned home. Lieut. Curtis of your place, with recruits for the 11th Indiana, went up on the Pattern.

Arrivals from Pittsburg represent our army as in fine condition again and eager to beled against the enemy. The opposing armies are not over two miles apart, and a battle may take place at any moment; indeed it will be impossible to keep two such forces from pitching at each other for any length of time.

Mr. Holloway, Governor Morton's Secretary and Messrs. Orth and Luce of Lafavette, have just arrived from the battle-field. The wounded of the different Indiana regiments have been forwarded home. The praises of the Indiana troops are on every tongue. No regiment from our President: State has the slightest stain attached to it-they To the Senate and House of Representatives of the that would honor the proudest people of the all fought well.

The steamer Shingess arrived from Fort Pillow last night. Commodore Foote opened fire in earnest on the rebel works at that place on Monday afternoon, the 14th inst. He chased the rebel gunboats around a point, running under the enemy's batteries in pursuit. The guaners fled, thinking it was all up with them, but returned and opened fire, when he turned his prows again up stream. Gen. Pope landed his forces on the Atkansas shore the same afternoon and the in vestment of Fort Pillow is now complete. Let umos of our army were combined by its Comus hope that the victory there will be as bloodless | mander in Chief, General A. Sidney Johnston, in | eyes of the people. Whether these negroes are and complete as it was at No. 10.

Andew Johnson on the Twin Evils. In a late speech at Nashville Andrew Johnson thus graphically describes the twin brothers-

secession and abolition: "There are two parties in existence who want dissolution. Slavery and a Southern Confederacy is the hobby. Summer wants to break up the Government, and so do the Abolitionists generally. They hold that if slavery survives the Union cannot endure. Secessionists argue that if the Union continues slavery is lost. Abolitionists want no compromise; but they regard peaceable secession as a humbug. The two occupy the same ground. Why? Abolition is dis solution; dissolution is secession; one is the other. Both are striving to accomplish the same object. One thinks it will destroy, the other save,

The Pittsburg Battlefield.

following interesting description of the Pittsburg battlefield and incidents connected with that terrible contest;

PINTSBURG LANDING,

Saturday, April 12th, 1862. Our first introduction to this now celebrated our right to self-government. dred yards long. The hills are from seventy to the following words: every course from the river to the camps which along it. Shouting teamsters, swearing wagonmasters, braying mules, mingling their discordance with the whistling of the incoming and departing steamers, make, combined, such a bewildering din as, I am sure, never greeted my ears of a great army, his wonder will increase. Should be go up into the camps, travel for hours, as I In his death he has illustrated the character for

It is difficult to get from one part of the boat to mourn his loss another, so crowded are the floors and passages everywhere with maimed, pale, emaciated, silent, to be printed. uncomplaining Indiana soldiers. It was enough to make an Indianian shed tears of joy to stand tra copies printed. Agreed to. among these wounded braves and hear them in cheerful tones relate the many thrilling events of

Sunday and Monday last. No less than ten thousand Federal troops fled, panic-stricken and disorganized on Sunday, and stopped not until they crouched beneath the river banks. No importunity or imprecation could drive them forth to battle, though the rebel hosts were advancing on all sides through the woods, though Grant's entire army was in imminent danger of destruction, though the hopes of liberty and union were at stake, though Buell's daring feats of the days of knighthood and army was fast advancing and reinforcements were chivalry than anything else we can compare certain on the morrow. There was not an Indianian among them all. Scores of men were drowned in the Tennessee in their efforts to reach the steamers, which had moved out into the river to avoid being sunken by the frightened crowds of soldiers that poured pell mell over and down

It will be a long time before the history of the battle of Shiloh, as Buell calls it, can be written. I do not see how it can ever be written correctly, so contradictory are many accounts of parts of the two days' engagements. In brief, it may be stated that Grant's army num bering probably forty thousand, was surprised on Sunday morning soon after daylight by the advancing enemy. We were surprised. All accounts agree in saying, strange as it may seem, that we were surprised. The enemy was in our camp in battle array before we had notice of his coming. General Grant was at Savannah and did not arrive on the battle-field until the fight had been raging for three hours. His negligence and carelessness have damned him. Of mere brayery on the field be undoubtedly has enough, but I have no doubt we owe to his inefficiency the loss of thousands of our men. It is sad to know that such things are true, yet true they are,

I think, beyond all question, Nothing but the knowledge upon the part of our troops that Buell's army was fast marching to our relief, together with the almost accidental presence and aid of the gunboats; prevented the loss to us of Grant's entire army. It is useless to speculate upon what would have been the result. Dying treason would have sprung up to new life and vigor. We should have loss Tennessee again. The lurking rebels all over the country would have sprung upon our divided columns and the battle of Shiloh would have been more disgraceful to our national arms than that of Bull Run, and infinitely more disastrous in its conse-

APRIL 13 -In company with Capt. Carroll, of the 10th Indiana, we visited the camp of that regiment to-day. Col. Kise is still under arrest. It is most astonishing how many of our officers are under arrest, most of them for what seems very trival offenses. No matter how small the offense, how purely technical it may be, or how dangerous or disastrous the consequences, the red tape gentlemen of the regular army school insist most pertinaciously in visiting upon our volunteer officers all the inconveniences and pen-

Col. Reed, of the 44th Indiana, who performed prodigies of valor on both days of the late battle. and whose regiment now numbers less than three hundred effective men, was under arrest when the battle of Shiloh commenced for some such trival matter as giving a soldier a furlough.

Col. Kise, however, was in good spirits. He regretted that the 10th did not get in until a few hours after the rebels had been driven from the field, but feels sure of being found in the right place in the next battle now expected daily. His regiment is here without tents, blankets, cooking utensils or even overcoats. The regiment came in on the double quick, having thrown away knapsacks and blankets in order to be up in time. but in viin. The boys suffer considerably in their present condition, as they have been sleeping now several nights in the rain with almost nothing to est and no protection from the weather. Their baggage wagons are expected soon.

Since the foregoing was written, the 10th Insteamer at 11, I saw long line of troops, cavalry gone to the war .- Richmond Examiner. and infantry, filing silently down and embarking on adjoining steamers. That nearest us received the 10th with others. Some of the boys recognized us in the moonlight, and many were the last messages shouted over to us for friends at home. After two or three hours all were aboard. One gunboat took the lead, ten crowded steamers followed, and another gunboat brought up the rear. A band on the deck of one of the steamers played Dixie as the procession sailed off in the moonlight. There they go deeper and deeper into the heart of Dixie. When shall we hear from the glorious 10th again? It is surmised by some that the expedition is sent up to destroy the bridge at Florence Others say that it is to clear out a battery fitteen miles above. All agree that it is to operate with reference to an early attack on Beauregard at Corinth.

# Extracts from Southern Papers.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF A. SIDNEY JOHN-STON IN THE REBEL CONGRESS. The following message was received from the a heart, such a spirit as his, working through the

Confederate States of America:

The great importance of the news just received from Tennessee induces me to depart from the established usages, and to make to you this communication in advance of official reports. From official telegraphic dispatches received from offi cial sources. I am able to announce to you, with entire confidence, that it has pleased Almighty five negroes, represented to be free. These are God to crown the Confederate arms with a glo-

rious and decisive victory over our invaders. On the morning of the 6th the converging colnear Pittsburg, on the Tennessee river.

enemy was driven in disorder from his position, ple learn that they are to be taxed to pay the exand pursued to the Tennessee river, where, under penses of bringing negroes in their midst. The the cover of the gunboats, he was at last ac. evil of having so worthless a class of Africans counts endeavoring to effect his retreat by aid of among us is not sufficient-we must be taxed for his transports. The details of this great battle the privilege and foot their travelling bills. are yet too tew and incomplete to enable me to It is high time for the Legislature of Ohio to distinguish with merited praise all of those who follow the example of other States, and enact a have conspicuously extued the right to such dis- law prohibiting the negroes from coming into the tinction, and I prefer to delay our own gratifica. State; otherwise, Ohio will soon be swarming tion in recommending them to your special with a horde of idle and pestilent negroes, drawnotice, rather than incur the risk of wounding ing their support from society. A petition is cirthe feelings of any by failing to include them in culating among our citizens praying for the passthe list. When such a victory has been won age of such a law. Let the Legislature be arousover troops as numerous, well disciplined, armed ed to a sense of its duty, and perform at least one and appointed, as those which have just been so act for the benefit of the white man .- Portsmouth signally routed, we may well conclude that one Times.

every breast from that of the commanding Gen-The editor of the Lafayette Journal gives the eral to that of the humblest patriot that served in the ranks. There is enough in the continued presence of invaders on our soil to chasten our exultation over this brilliant success, and to remind us of the grave duty of continued exertion until we shall extort from a proud and vainglorious enemy the reluctant acknowledgment of

locality was decidedly a gloomy one. Our boat | But an Allwise Creator has been pleased, arrived in the night. On going out on the guards | while vouchsafing to us His countenance in batwe found the rain pouring down in torrents, and tie, to afflict us with a severe dispensation, to those peculiar drizzling sort of torrents that seem | which we must bow in humble submission. The to indicate a long, dreary rain. The landscape last long, lingering hope has disappeared, and it itself was most uninviting. It is a triangular in | is but too true that Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston dentation in a high range of hills. The size of is no more. The tale of his death is simply narthe triangle nearest the river is probable two bun- rated in a dispatch from Col. Wm. Preston, in

one hundred and twenty feet high. A score of "Gen. Johnston fell yesterday at half-past two steamboats lie with their noses to the shore, o'clock, while leading a successful charge, turn-Freight is being discharged. Soldiers and officers ing the enemy's right, and gaining a brilliant vicare marching in every direction, while long trains tory. A minie ball cut the artery of his leg, but of army wagons wind slowly up the hills, taking he rode on until, from loss of blood, he fell exhausted, and died without pain in a few moments. extend back from it five miles, and four miles His body has been entrusted to me by Gen. Beauregard, to be taken to New Orleans and remain

until directions are received from his family." My long and close friendship with this departed chieftain and patriot, forbid me to trust myself in giving vent to the feelings which this before. The first question a stranger asks him. sad intelligence has evoked. Without doing inself is, "how is it possible to evoke order from justice to the living, it may safely be asserted that this confusion worse confounded?" If he goes our loss is irreparable. Among the shining hosts out on the landing, and among the wild disorder of the great and good who now cluster around of boxes, army stores, officers' trunks, army the banner of our country, there exists no more wagons, and all the necessary baggage and stores | heroic soul, than that of the illustrious man

did, over the thirty square miles over which our which through life he was conspicuous-that of troops are scattered, see the apparent want of singleness of purpose and devotion to duty with concert and system on every hand, he would retory which he deemed essential to his country's By the vigorous exertions of Secretary Hollo- cause, he rode on to the accomplishment of his way, the steamer Charley Bowen was loaded object, forgettul of self, while his very life-blood with Indiana wounded to-day. The cabin floor was ebbing away. His last breath cheered his is covered with them. The state rooms are courades on to victory. The last sound he heard crowded with them. They are even all over the was the shout of victory. His last thought was upper and lower decks, and out on the guards. his country, and long and deeply will his country JEFFERSON DAVIS. The message was laid on the table and ordered

Mr. Barksdale moved to have five hundred ex-

MORGAN AND HIS MEN. A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune gives the following particulars of an interview be

ween Capt. John Morgan and the Federal General Buell, at Nashville: Before leaving Tuscumbia I learned the particulars of an interview between the celebrated Capt. John Morgan and the Federal Gen. Buell, at Nashville, which is worthy of record as a part of the history of the times. The exploits of Cept. Morgan are more like the romantic and

It seems that Capt. Morgan, having learned that Gen. Buell had determined to hang four of his men as outlaws, who had been taken prisoners in his memorable scout of March 8th he proceeded with a flag of truce and ten of his men to Nashville, On his way he met Gen. Mitchell with a large force of the enemy's cavairy, and to whom he made his object known. Mitchell said he was just going out to search for Morgan, and regretted to meet him under the protection of a tlag of truce. Morgan, with a meaning look not to be misunderstood, assured the Federal General that no one more than himself shared his regret and his disappointment, and hoped that an opportunity would soon offer of meeting him under

more favorable circumstances. Mitchell then gave Morgan an escort, and accompanied him to Buell's headquarters. Buell was greatly surprised at a meeting with the bold partisan face to face, and evincing no little uneasiness, asked to what circumstances he was in-

debted for the honor of this visit. Morgan replied that his errand was a Christian one; that he had been informed that General Buell bad threatened to hang four of his men, who had been taken prisoners, is outlaws, in violation of the rules of war and civilization; that he had thirty-six Federal prisoners in his possession, and that it such was Buell's determination, he should retaliate by hanging nine Federals for every one of his men. Buell disclaimed any such intention, and said he should never violate the rules of civilized

Morgan then proposed an exchange of the thirty-six Federal prisoners for his four men, saying that the difference in numbers was but a fair valnation of the services of his brave troopers. Cuell replied that he was compelled to decline the offer as he could not negotiate with an offi-

cer inferior to him in rank. "That is unfortunate, sir," replied Morgan, "as the objection could not hold good in any other sense;" and the interview then terminated. It was after this that Morgan learned that one of his men, named Love, had been shot after he was

I have also been put in possession of the particulars of another most gallant affair, which occurred on the 10th inst., and of which no mention has yet been made. On that day Lieut, Basile Duke, the Adjutant and brother-in law of Capt. Morgan, and equally as brave and daring, roceeded with eighteen men to within 815 miles of Nashville, and half mile of Gen. McCook's camp, where, concealing themselves, he dismounted, leaving the horses in charge of three of their men, while the fifteen took positions off from the turnpike, and succeeded in killing twenty-three of the enemy's advance guard, among whom were three Lieutenants and one Captain. Three of our men being cut off from returning to their porses, were ferced to cross the enemy's lines by an old field, and passed within thirty steps of their pickets, who saw them from the pike, and who allowed them to go by, supposing there was a large force, and that they would capture the whole command. The three men, by making a circuit of a half mile, regained their horses in safety, and the whole command escaped without

A gentleman who has just returned from extendiana has been sent up the river with several sive rambles in Louisiana and Texas, says the is also the destination. I parted with several hogs, and are going to raise meat from the cane, officers of the regiment at 10 P. M., to-night, at | and that none of the planters are making any atwhich time they had received no intimation of tempt to raise crops of cotton. Very few of the the order to move. Standing on the deck of the plantations have overseers, most of them having

ARDENTLY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

President Davis appeared on Sunday amongst his fellow citizens and soldiers, ministering to their comforts, and cheering and encouraging their spirits. It had a fine effect. A word of encouragement, a sentiment of patriotism and devotion to the cause, from him, spread far and wide, and exerts a powerful influence on the public heart. He is the Head, the Leader of the Nation. The people look to him, and when, in response, he reflects back upon them his own true feelings of undying devotion to the cause and his unfaltering conviction that we shall triumph in our grand struggle for liberty and independence, they take fresh courage and fresh resolution, and devote themselves, if not with increased alacrity, certainly with improved energy, to the great labor before them. There is no more true hearted gentleman, no more sincere patriot, than President Davis. There never was. He is the nat-

### proudest era of the world. Ohio Becoming Africanized

natural sympathies, can arouse a nation to deeds

The steamer Piketon, Captain Kennedy, engaged in the Government service, brought down from Western Virginia, on Tuesday last, fiftyreported to be the first installment-a larger force may be expected from that region. They were immediately sent by railroad further into the State. This little proceeding will open the an assault on the Federal army then encamped free or slave, we here witness the novel conduct, on the part of the Government, of paying the ex-After a hard-fought battle of ten hours, the penses of shipping negroes into Ohio. The peo-

common spirit of unflinching bravery and devo | EDITOR SENTINEL: The above extract from tion to our country's cause must have animated the Portsmouth Times will just now apply to the

increased negro immigration to Indiana. Indianapolis is rapidly filling up with strange Africans, and the same thing, I am credibly inform- RYAN'S F.A.MILY FLOUR. ed, is observable in the cities and villages along the Ohio river. If the statutes on the subject of admitting negroes were put in force, the evils of colonizing a worthless race on our soil might be by the barrel or sack. I also keep a well selected assortavoided, but unless the Constitution and laws are strictly enforced, we shall not only be taxed to pay for negro emancipation, but will be over- apri7-dat run and further impoverished by hordes of worthless old negroes from the South. Let every man aid in putting down the rebellion, and in restoring the Constitution, and in doing so, leave the negroes to be disposed of by the slave States.

Democrats in the Army. The Cincinnati Commercial thus politically classifies the prominent officers who have the

management and direction of the Union armies: The Democrats are now represented in the Cabinet, the most important position at the President's Council Board—that of Secretary of War -being filled by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, a NOUNCE the name of JAMES K. PLUMMER, as a canlife-long Democrat. The majority of the great military departments are commanded by men who have been of the Democratic party and have no sympathy with anti-slavery politicians. General remont and Banks are the only well known Republicans who command departments. Generals Pope and Hunter are believed to sympathize with the Republican view of our politics, but they have never been partisans and we are not certain that even their political tendencies are not misreported. Generals McClellan, Halleck and Buell are Democrats. Generals Dix and Butler

are well known Democratic politicians. We have never heard Gen. Grant's politics mentioned, but he has certainly never shown a symptom of anti slaveryism. Gen. C. F. Smith is a Democrat, and rather pro-slavery than otherwise. Gen. McCfernand of Illinois, and Gen. Wallace of Indiana, made Major Generals for good conduct at Fort Donelson, are Democratic politicians of note. The Commanders of Divisions in Gen. Buell's army, Generals Mitchell, McCook, Nelson, Thomas and Crittenden, have been opposed to the Republican party. The Commanders of Divisions in Gen. Grant's army, with a single exception, have been against the Republicans in politics. Gen. Curtis is a Republican. Gen. Rosecrans is a Democrat. General Shields is a Democrat. We have never heard anything about the political opinions of General Burnside. We are not sufficiently familiar with the history of the Commanders of the Divisions and Corps de Armee of the Army of the Potomac to classify them politically.

The Monitor and Merrimac. Many persons wonder why the Monitor, when she had crippled the Merrimac in their first encounter, did not pursue and sink her before she could reach Norfolk. The New York Commercial shows that there was an insurmountable obstacle to carrying out any such design, for the preparation of their defences at Norfolk that they manifested in watching the Merrimac grow from a sunken frigate to a formidable iron-clad Levia than. The labor of months and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars upon their Large Fire-Proof Building, pet scheme was no trifle for them, and every precaution was taken to prevent a failure. They

river so that in case the Merrimac should be

compelled to flee from an attacking force, the

pursuing ships might be ensuared and compelled

The channel of the Elizabeth river was staked out with spiles so that a clear channel of from seventy to ninety feet only was left by which Nor olk could be approached. Just beyond the mouth of the river, the Germantown was moored with springs upon her cable and ready for instant movement. The ship was also prepared, by boring, so that she could be sunk in five minutes after the valve ropes were drawn. The plan was, in case the Merrimae was pursued, to let her and her pursuers pass in and then swing the Germantown across the channel and sink her, thus placing an impassable barrier to the escape of the pursuing vessels. By examining the principle upon which a rat is trapped one may readily see what would have been the position of our 'cheese box" in the Elizabeth river with the bars put up. All our efforts to release her would have proven futile, and we should have been compelled to record a far greater disaster than the loss of our two noble frigates. It must be borne in mind that our enemies are as fertile in invention as

### ourselves .- Louisville Democrat. Fort Pillow.

Fort Pillow is seventy or eighty miles above Memphis, and from fifteen to twenty above Fort Randolph. It located on the First Chicasaw Bluff, and at no great distance from Islands No. 33 and 34. At Plumb Point the Mississippi makes a sharp bend, running for some distance eastwardly, and at the First Chicasaw Bluff turns tinues below Island No. 34, where it again bends, abruptly south south-west, which course it con shore. Here are the Second Chicasaw Bluffs, surmounted by Fort Randolph, which commands the approach round the bend above. Opposite ent no pay. Send for Circular, giving terms, directions, Plumb Point, round which the Benton passed in its bold reconnoissance of Fort Pillow, is the village of Osceola, which we presume to be the headpuarters of General Pope, who with his forces, s reported to be on the Arkansas side. The location of these fortifications is admirably adapted to defensive operations; and if the rebels make a determined stand, it may not be so easy as at first supposed to reduce them. A great deal of labor was expended on them during last summer, and they were constructed under the supervision of the best engineering talent that the Confederates NO. 434 THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM F.

# Emancipation in the District.

When the Lecompton Constitution was before Years in the settlement of such Claims in one of the Congress it encountered earnest opposition, and G enamored of that principle, and insisted that the will of the people of Kansas should not be ig- We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington, and nored by its admission under a constitution which | cheerfully testify that we know no Agent in Wa-hington did not meet with their approval. The Senate of the United States has just

passed a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, without regard to the wishes of the people of the District. A proposition to make abolition contingent upon the approval of the people was voted down, and the principle of popular sovereignty thereby repudiated .- Harrisburg (Pa.) Union.

# DIED.

MUNSON-Friday morning, April 18, 1862, of couimption, Mrs. Rebecca, consort of Lewis Munson, in the a superior. 67th year of her age.

The funeral will take place to-day (Saturday) at three o'clock, from the residence of her son, C. H. Munson, No. 119 East Ohio street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Services by the Rev. Mr.

# COTTACE RESIDENCE

ONE OF THE FINEST COTTAGE RESIDENCES IN the city, containing ten rooms -good stable-iot 192 x208 - house is new and terms easy. Fer infor-K. FERGUSON, ural, unaffected and pious statesman; he is the Real Estate Agent. self-sacrificing, brave and devoted Chief. Such

# MEDICAL.

# PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of \$5 per bettle, the undersigned proposes to furish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any frug store for the triffing sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address-Da. J. C. DEVERAUX, P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

# DISSOLUTION.

uly22-daw'61

ISSOLUTION .- The copartnership heretefore exist-Jones & Richardson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Casper M. Jones collects all bills due the firm and pays all bills against us. CASPER M. JONES, WARREN RICHARDSON.

The "Opera" will still continue to be conducted in the same popular style. Grateful for past favors, I would inform my numerous friends and patrons that I can now be found at the old stand, 67 South Illinois street. CASPER M. JONES.

### FLOUR.

"THIS WELL KNOWN BRAND OF FLOUR IS KEPT at all times at No. 18 South Meri lian street, for sale ment of Groceries and Provisions.

### NOTICE.

To Whom it May Concern.

1 10 those who wish to honor the memory of departed worth I would say that I have just finished and set up at my shop, No 127 East Washington street, a hand-some Italian Marble Monument, which I will trade or exchange for a Lot in some convenient part of the city.

### CANDIDATES.

THE WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN didate to represent Marion county in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Conven-MANY VOTERS.

### DRY COODS.

CLOAKS DESIGNS SUMMER NEW AND 5 DI H SPLIN S INVOICE ADIES' SECOND

# COMMISSION MERCHANTS. C. L. S. Matthews. rebels have exercised the same patient care in the preparation of their defences at Norfolk that they

FORWARDING MERCHANT, NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE, constructed a trap at the mouth of the Elizabeth Between Main Street and the River,

> LOUISVILLE, KY. BEQ. Consignments are respectfully solicited, and immediate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. jan13

> > WALL PAPER.

# WALL PAPER

IN EVERY VARIETY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

 $-\Lambda T-$ 

BOWEN, STEWART & CO.S.

LIVERY STABLE.

### BURELEA THOM ... LIVERY STABLE.

10. 10 East Pearl street, half a square south of Wash ington street, between Meridian and Pennsylvania treets, in rear of Glenn's Block, Indianapolis. WM. WILKISON, Proprietor.

# PATENTS.

OBTAINED FOR NEW INVENTIONS OF EVERY description. Fees contingent on success. No par-

### Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. ACENT.

# George F. Worthington,

AGENT POR

MILITARY CLAIMS,

Washington City.

#### rument Offices, (from which he has withdrawn, was finally rejected on the ground that it forced offers to attend to claims of any kind that may be entrust slavery upon an unwilling people. The whole Pay, Subsistence, Transportation, Clothing, and partic-Republican party, which previously opposed the utarty for horses, and other property lost or destroyed in doctrine of popular sovereignty, suddenly became the United States service, including cases of impressment TESTIMONIAL.

him to conduct their business with integrity, capacity and HON, JOHN D. McPHERSON,

Asst. Solicitor of U. S. Court of Claims. HON. CHAS. B. CALVERT. House of Representatives. REV. SMITH PYNE, D. D. COL. W. B RANDOLPH,

Chief Clerk U. S. Treasurer's Office. I fully indorse the above testimonial, and cheerfully and confidently recommend Mr. Worthington to my brother officers and soldiers in Kentucky and elsewhere, and to all others having claims against the Government. Probably no man has a more thorough knowledge of War Claims than Mr. W., and for zeal and integrity he has not T. S. EVERETT. Captain, Adjt. General's Dept.

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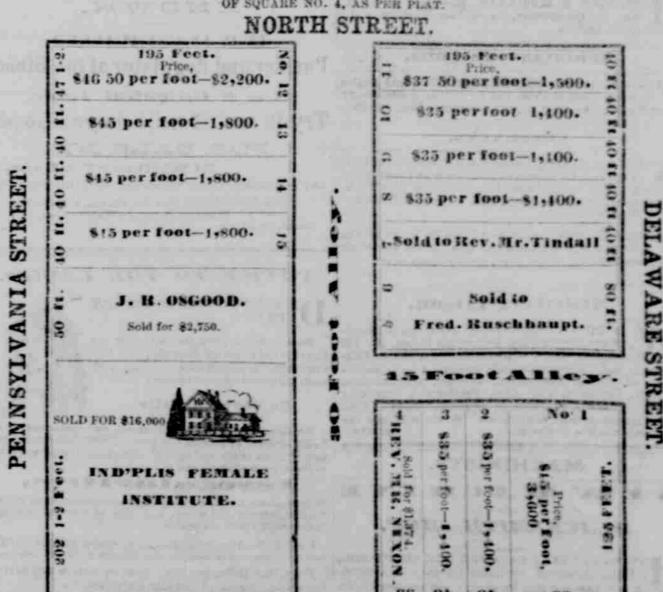
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